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AND NEW YORK PRESS.

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The Case in a Nutshell.

In his "Put up or shut up" challenge to the American Senators to draft a better peace than that which the treaty with the covenant would give us President Wilson is defying the other part of the treaty making power to do exactly that thing which it is endeavoring, to the best of its American ability, to do for the country.

The Treaty of Versailles, qualified and interpreted by the four reservations adopted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and with these reservations forming an inseparable part of the international compact, as in the case of the conventions of The Hague and in the Algeiras convention, will give the country a vastly better peace than that on which Mr. Wilson is vociferously insisting on the stump; an immeasurably better peace than that which he originally projected and which he went abroad on his own hook to accomplish.

This is the right sort of "interweaving"; the only sort of interweaving which the American people, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are now prepared to tolerate.

There has been no finer instance of true Americanism overriding the attempt at partisan and Presidential dictation than is afforded by the senior Senator from Tennessee, the Hon. JOHN K. SHIELDS of Knoxville, formerly Chief Justice of his State, in his vote in committee for three of the four essential reservations, and his announcement of entire sympathy with the purpose and spirit of the fourth, while preferring a different form of expression.

All honor to the Senators, both Republicans and Democrats, who have resisted from the first the projected surrender of American sovereignty and independence! All honor to them for continuing to resist this waning enterprise of stubborn individualism and self-determined autocracy until it shall have been brought within the bounds of national common sense and safety for the sake of the Republic's precious future!

They are not going to "shut up," and they are "putting up" for a better peace for America—putting up, as Mr. Wilson violently demands.

A Railroad Bill of Promise.

Senator CUMMINS's railroad bill, as tentatively knocked together by a special sub-committee of his Interstate Commerce Committee, has pretty nearly fallen flat. This is a way compromise, emerging from crucial situations, have of doing. But a suggested compromise can look like poor enough stuff at first sight and yet with time and effort be shaped into something sound and strong. The merits of this national proposal, we suspect, will grow upon the public as the further legislative work on it proceeds inch by inch.

Because the trial draft is nothing like what the finished product is going to be we need not, we cannot, pronounce judgment upon it now. But we can be sure about some of the things—some of the incalculably important things—which this measure means.

First of all—glory be!—it means that Government ownership is abandoned by important political influences which have hankered after it for years. It means that Government operation as well as sentiment to the discard. It means that the rights of the public are recognized above the claims of any single community or organization, any cult or class. It means that the legislative representatives of the American people have learned not merely to see their duty to the whole nation but to be willing to try to do it.

When we find our Congress setting

out to solve a national problem not as a political game but as a patriotic duty we are justified in viewing the attempt with hope and awaiting the result with confidence. This is true, though it is inconceivable that millions of men can be compelled to do efficient work or to do any work at all against their own free will. Neither labor nor capital can ever be restrained in a free country under democratic government from quitting its job. But both can be powerfully influenced to stick it out by a public sentiment which knows that labor and capital are working together under a system which is fair to each.

Again it is true, though it is not to be expected that railroads which have been honestly, ably and successfully managed to the benefit of their workers, their stockholders and the public served by them will volunteer to go into partnership with the ragtag and bobtail of the transportation field. Banks do not. Factories do not. Mercantile houses do not. Individuals do not. But for the good of all, owners of first class roads conceivably will consider turning over their properties to other hands under an equitable and honorable arrangement of retirement, so to speak, from business.

It is to be set down here, furthermore, as true and fact that what is proposed for all railroads and all railroad workers in the way of benefits, to human beings and the physical property, provided out of excess earnings beyond a reasonable return to stockholders, is nothing more, as it is nothing less, than the honestly, ably and successfully managed railroads have been doing for years.

And finally, if those who know the harm the Interstate Commerce Commission has done the country by its malpractice on the railroads for the better part of a generation could wish that the Congress programme was to knock that unrespectable body in the head along with discredited Government operation and disavowed Government ownership, we may even hope for its reform—when Congress gives evidence of wanting to do this, the biggest job now before the country, right. For, as we wait to see what the real railroad measure is to be, let us not be captious about anything. Let us rather, if we can, be helpful, while rejoicing that the days of railroad scuttling promise to be over and that again the American people are coming into their own.

Lafayette at Warren Hill.

"Nothing is too small for a great man." This is the proverb written in the hut at Zaandam. To lift up a nation Peter the Great became a ship carpenter.

So with the young nobleman, LAFAYETTE, whose birthday we celebrate nationally to-day, September 6. He was as magnanimous in humble circumstances as in great affairs. That infallible reader of souls, GEORGE WASHINGTON, read him through at a glance because of this trait. Among a score of foreigners who offered their swords—with desired high rank and large pay—the American commander gave to the young Frenchman only his full confidence. Among our ancestors, the ragged Continentals, often shoeless, coatless and in patched garments, LAFAYETTE showed himself as considerate a gentleman as when among titled officers. He honored the men who, as ANTHONY WAYNE wrote at Stony Point, were "determined to be free."

One minor incident of 1778 not recorded in the books illumined as a headlight his future path, confirming WASHINGTON's judgment. At Valley Forge, with but ten thousand effective men, the American Fabius held in check thrice that number of well fed, clothed and equipped British and Hessians. When the flower burst into bloom there was on May 11, 1778, much needed powder burned in joy over the French alliance.

At once the American commander resolved upon a reconnaissance. Would the British evacuate Philadelphia? Too true had been BEN FRANKLIN's prediction that they would not take the city so much as the city would take them. There was dramatic combat between the bleak hills, with rags and semi-starvation, at Valley Forge and the ease, luxury and warmth of the well housed army under General Howe.

On May 18, after the feasting, revelry, pomp and pageant of the Meschianza, three British brigades under Generals GREY, GRANT and ESKRINE began their march to Barren Hill, half way between Philadelphia and WASHINGTON's camp, where LAFAYETTE was stationed. In this, LAFAYETTE's first independent command, WASHINGTON had actually entrusted the young Frenchman with one-third of his effective force, that is, 2,100 men, with five pieces of artillery.

Howe had nicely planned that LAFAYETTE should be completely enveloped, and that at the two-fords of the Schuylkill, Matson's and the Swede's, his retreat would be cut off. There was nothing mean about Howe. For the dinner that evening he invited several ladies to furnish with and beauty for LAFAYETTE, who was to be both prisoner and guest of honor. His brother, the Admiral, kept a ship waiting in the Delaware River, ready to transport the illustrious prize to Europe, where further royal honors, in imagination at least, awaited the two brothers.

But nice and men have this in common: they are often found in the same boat of experience when the best laid plans gang agley. When LAFAYETTE caught sight of the front lines of the red coats and Hessians he took in the whole situation at once. First occupying the strongest positions, he sent out across the roads and in favorable positions small de-

tachments or false heads of columns. Seeing the van of these imaginary regiments, the British on the fronts halted until the main bodies came up. They thought that WASHINGTON's whole army was facing them.

With General Pook at the head and himself in the rear, the post of greatest danger, LAFAYETTE made a masterly retreat that was a real victory, that heartened the country and the Continentals and depressed the British and the Germans. Under STEWART the winter months had been so well utilized in drill and formations that never again were the troops of a virtually new army beaten in battle by the same number of opponents.

The tide of the Revolution turned at Barren Hill. The next year WASHINGTON, with but fifteen thousand men all told, kept forty thousand British troops shut up on Manhattan and in Rhode Island, and the path southward to Yorktown was opened.

On this pivot day of freedom's warfare LAFAYETTE snatched victory out of the very jaws of defeat. One of his cannons was disabled by a British round shot which knocked its axle to splinters. What commander likes to lose a gun? Could or would LAFAYETTE after such a loss face WASHINGTON, who from a height across the river was looking on and firing minute guns to warn his subordinates? No! he would not.

Unhitching the traces of the battery horses from the limber and broken axle, he had the animals driven into the barnyard of JOHN HARRY, a farmer living near by. Then, harnessing them to a wagon, the gun was lashed by the breech to the hind axle and the horses were whipped into races as the cannon was dragged over miles of rocky ground. At Matson's ford there was a lively skirmish. The British rushed the Continentals, hoping to capture the wagon and gun; but our men, though they lost nine of their number, saved the piece.

Two little girls, daughters of JOHN HARRY, saw the wagon thus commandeered, and as grandparents often told their story to men and women still living—so near are the events that link LAFAYETTE's career to our larger life to-day. The war over, their father went to Philadelphia when it was the national capital to keep a hotel. He had not only members of Congress but also French emigrés, or refugees, as his guests. These latter the grown up girls, now young ladies, took to the first President's receptions in his home on Arch street. Nothing did these merry maids love better than to get WASHINGTON off in a corner, tell him stories and make him laugh.

It is wholesome and refreshing to have heard, from actual witnesses, that the Father of His Country was not always as solemn as eternity, nor always apparently sitting for a postage stamp portrait; but that both he and LAFAYETTE, like all truly great men, were human.

Specimen Fruit From the Geographical Studies by Colonel Howe and His Expensive Staff.

In the President's speech at Indianapolis this statement will be found near the beginning:

"You will remember that a Prince of the House of Austria was slain in one of the cities of Serbia. Serbia was one of the small kingdoms of Europe. She had no strength which any of the great Powers needed to fear."

A Prince of the House of Austria was slain in Sarajevo, which is not in Serbia but in Bosnia. Bosnia has been under Austrian domination since the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, and since 1908 it has been an integral portion of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Previously to 1878 Bosnia had been under Turkish rule for centuries. Sarajevo cannot be described as "one of the cities of Serbia" in 1914 without a glaring misstatement of historical and geographical facts generally known to intelligent people throughout the world.

Perhaps the misinformation is unimportant, but it is amazing that a President of the United States, who has undertaken on his own account to rearrange the boundaries of the big and little nations of Europe, does not know that Sarajevo is in Bosnia and not in Serbia.

All the more surprising in view of the circumstance that Mr. Wilson has taken the good Lord knows how many hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the emergency funds entrusted to him by Congress and expended these many hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money to enable Colonel E. M. HOWE to maintain one of the most extensive and costly establishments for historical and geographical research in the Balkans and elsewhere that the world ever saw.

To-day's Celebration.

It is appropriate in the highest degree that Americans should lay aside their customary occupations for at least a little time to-day to give thought to the anniversary of LAFAYETTE's birth and the victory of the Marne in 1914, by which German plans for the quick conquest of France were brought to nothing.

In New York City that scholarly and eloquent diplomat Ambassador JENSEN will be the orator of the day at the formal exercises. For seventeen years this statesman, representative of all that is best in the French character, has been the country's envoy here, performing the duties of his office with rare skill and tact, and endearing himself to Americans by his clear understanding of our institutions and customs and his fine sympathy with the highest aspirations of

our people. A gifted and learned gentleman, it is impossible to conceive of an occasion more likely to inspire him to notable utterance than the double anniversary we are now preparing to celebrate.

The name of LAFAYETTE will ever remain a guide to patriotism, to generosity, to unselfish endeavor.

At the Marne in 1914 there was disclosed to us the real France. The magnificent spirit of the people which endured the defeats of the war of 1870 rose superior to disaster. We were told that the French had deteriorated, had lost their stamina; but at the Marne five years ago the nobility and steadfastness of the French nation were made apparent to all the world.

We do well to pay tribute to LAFAYETTE and to the victors of the Marne. In them the best humanity can boast is adequately personified.

New York's Income Tax to Fall on Baseball Heroes.

Many heedless young men who have not given a thought to the State income tax will have its terrors brought to them intimately by Comptroller TRAVIS's announcement that the tax will fall even upon ball players and umpires of the big leagues who play in this State, whether they are residents or not. When the Hon. T. J. Cona comes from Detroit to catch flies from Yankee bats at the Polo Grounds this Georgian will have to pay for it.

Assuming that Cona's annual salary is \$15,000, it is patent that one-half of it is earned in games at Detroit. The other \$7,500 is earned in the seven other cities of the American League. Therefore the Comptroller will assume that T. J. earns \$1,070 in this town, which is the only American League city in this State. There is an exemption, however, of \$1,000, so Cona's State tax would be only 1 per cent. of \$70, or 70 cents.

The out of town stars of the National League will not be so fortunate, for they play in Brooklyn as well as in Manhattan. The Giants who hail from other States will have to pay a tax on all that large fraction of their salaries earned at the Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field—about 57 per cent. of their total incomes. In the case of a ten thousand dollar beauty this will amount to \$47, assuming that he does not pay income tax in his home State.

It is rather pathetic to see umpires taxed, but perhaps these patient, humble men do not get salaries big enough to be hit hard. Has an umpire a home State?

REDFIELD? But why in thunder wasn't it BURTON?

A Paris rumor has it that the Rumanian situation is complicated by "powerful" interests which are said to be playing a part; and Mr. La FOLLETTE's horrid suspicion that "powerful" oil interests are back of the land leasing bill so complicated his intellects that he talked thirty hours to untangle his thoughts. Therefore it follows inevitably that SAINT SWITHIN had nothing to do with our weary weeks of darkness and rain. Powerful oil interests were the flood devil.

Welshman's Reef in western Australia is reported by lucky prospectors to have yielded ten tons of ore milling 183 ounces of gold. This is at the rate of about \$200 a ton, which is also about what the ore of the great Comstock bonanza yielded. If the Australian deposit is as large that fortunate country's Nob Hill is doomed to be decorated with amazing palaces of bonanza kings who will live happily—elsewhere.

Worth while repeating on this fifth anniversary of the most decisive battle of the great war is a little ditty born in the trenches behind the River Marne the second time the course of the struggle crossed that stream. It is not the epic of a Tennyson command, nor the ode of a Keats, nor the immortal tribute of a Byron to a Waterloo, but it is a good characterization of the spirit that triumphed:

"We beat them at the Marne.
We beat them at the Aisne.
We gave them hell
At Neuve Chapelle.
And here we are again!"

That last line, then an expression of grim determination, is now the key sentence to a glorious page in history, annals in which America can be proud she wrote so many brilliant lines.

Two distinguished Italian scientists, DR. MARCELLO BOLLEMI and DR. DELLA RAVANNA, have announced as a result of long research that children born in the first three months of the year are likely to be of superior intelligence.

This will please those whose birthdays come in those months, but with no account on good looks and agility noted against those born in other months there will be many who will be merry, smile and not worry.

The French Academy is very much in a quandary over the refusal of Premier CLEMENCEAU to permit any "crowning" when he visits the West Indies. England has been closed.

The telephone business of Shanghai has increased so rapidly that it has been impossible to connect any new lines since December, 1918.

Paper pulp was imported into Japan last year to the extent of 28,742 tons, of which 18,240 tons came from Canada and 9,500 tons from the United States.

The war had a marked effect upon Swedish customs receipts. In 1918 the total was \$2,000,000, whereas in 1919 they had been reduced to 27,000,000 crowns (\$7,335,000).

An opportunity is presented to American life insurance companies, under the new law, to get out of the war, to enter the field of underwriting in Switzerland upon a scale heretofore unattempted. The sum total of annual life insurance premiums paid in 1900,000,000 francs is about 100,000,000 francs, equivalent to \$13,000,000.

The cost of the cadaver.

"The peace mission took \$1,575,000 and the President sent \$250,000 more," Washington correspondent.

"No man," he declared, "would do this for Hays. 'Would do this for Back a useless cadaver.'"

But like Salome.
With John's head on a salver,
He came back at last.
And he brought the cadaver.

To galvanize him.
This lamented cadaver.
Now touring the land
With his endless salver,
GANTHER GREEN.

At Yorktown and at bloody Brandywine?
We love to think of you as standing there,
Stemming the furious onset of the
With all your virtue, all your valorous
air,
Friend of America and of Washington!
CLINTON SCOLLARD.

ARE NEW LAWS NEEDED?

Democratic Campaign Boasts That the Consumer Was Protected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: President Wilson in his address on the high cost of living said "existing law is inadequate." "May I not" call attention to his speech of acceptance of September 2, 1916, where he says:

"We have put all kinds of unfair competition under the ban and penalty of the law. We have barred monopoly. We further say:

"The laws against trusts have been clarified by definition, with a view to making it plain that they are not directed against big business, but only against unfair business and the presence of competition where there was none."

Martin H. Glynn has been appointed by Governor Smith to assist in the present crisis. Mr. Glynn was temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention in 1916. President Wilson was re-nominated. In Mr. Glynn's keynote speech he said:

"[The Democratic Administration] has given a new meaning and new force to the laws restraining big business from stifling competition."

The Underwood tariff guarantees a fair profit to the producer, a fair wage to the toiler and a fair price to the consumer."

The consumers of the nation—and this means every man, woman and child within its borders—have been freed from a unique and oppressive system which enriched the few at the expense of the many."

At the same convention William Jennings Bryan, and every little citizen, said:

"[The Democratic party] has taken away the power of trusts to exploit the American people. It has done justice to the consumers of the country by ending injustice to any of the producers."

And he inquired why the Republican party did not go before the country and point out defects of these anti-trust laws. The platform adopted by the convention says:

"We have created a Federal Trade Commission to accommodate the particular interests of the consumer. The trust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged."

Fair competition in business is now assured of the law. An adjustment of the tariff adequate for revenue under peace conditions and fair to the consumer and producer."

Were these assertions mere "voices in the air" or "visions" or is the present high cost of living due to failure on the part of the Administration to enforce the laws it claimed to have enacted?

LAFAYETTE B. GLEASON
New York, September 5.

DEAN COWPER'S LEGS.

The Army Taught Him How to Dress Them for Comfort.

From the Des Moines, Ia., Register.
Years ago Dean Holmes Cowper of Drake University, after carefully studying portraits of men of Revolutionary times, and, after having been presented with a frilly black satin evening coat by his grandmother, the property of his grandfather, decided the clothes that men of modern times were highly unbecoming, also uncomfortable.

Dean Cowper firmly believed they had it all "over us" when it came to stylish, becoming and well fitted clothes.

He tried airing his opinions and even, in some instances, advocated reforms. He met with little enthusiasm. He abandoned active work on the idea, but he never gave up wondering if something couldn't be done about it.

Then the war came along and Dean Cowper got into a uniform. Not the least of the joys that Dean Cowper got out of the war was the wearing of breeches and knee breeches.

He bitterly resented the long trousers which came with "civil" clothes. He bided his time, waited until he found just what he wanted, and came out yesterday morning with knee breeches, woolen stockings, a stick, a natty sport hat and a hatted coat.

And he refuses to listen to anything but admiring comments. He is perfectly comfortable and he says he won't wear long trousers.

"What will you do about evening clothes?" he was asked.

"Well, I suppose I have to wear those long trousers. I do not think I 'couldn't' be half bad, though, would it—with black silk stockings and buckles?"

Dean Cowper says a gentleman is well dressed when his boots are perfectly polished and his linen is clean. "And why shouldn't he dress comfortably?"

"I look for lots of men to wear them now, after having been in the army," he declared.

Feach and Honey Days of Georgia.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
John E. Finch, the Richmond philosopher, asks: "What has become of the old time gentleman of sixty years ago that kept a decanter full of peach brandy on his sideboard all the year round, with honey and mint to fix it up with? All visitors were welcome to all they wanted to drink. Everybody was sociable."

TRADE BRIEFS.

The Department of State announces that the American consulate agency at West Hertsford, England, has been closed.

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POE AT TURTLE BAY?

The Report of a Seventh Residence of the Poet in This City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: THE SUN has been so generous to Poe research lately that I am emboldened to ask its assistance in tracing Poe's residences in this city.

We already have accurate documentary evidence of six of these. And we are in possession of so much circumstantial evidence of his movements, employments and acquaintances that it seems impossible that there should have been still one other residence in between any two of these six. But to-day I am handed the record of a statement by a Miss Sarah F. Miller to the effect that in her childhood she lived "in a house facing Turtle Bay on the East River near the present Forty-seventh street," and that "among our nearest neighbors was a charming family consisting of a Mr. Poe, his wife Virginia and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Clemm." The account is a long one, and I will not trouble you with it. But the concluding statement is:

"In the midst of this friendship they came and told us they were going to move to a distant place called Fordham, where they had rented a little cottage, feeling that the pure country air would do Mrs. Poe a world of good."

This would place the house near the foot of the present Forty-seventh street in between the residence at 193 East Broadway, the premises now covered by the fine building of the Educational Alliance, and the Fordham cottage. As we are unable to trace this Miss Miller, may we ask THE SUN's assistance? Surely among an army of readers some one will be able to help us locate this one more Poe domicile.

APLETON MORGAN,
President of the New York Shakespeare Society.
New York, September 6.

IRELAND'S BIG VOTE.

Twice This City's, Though the Population Is Less.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is surprising to read that there were 1,900,000 votes cast at the last Irish election. When we consider that the population of Ireland is about 4,300,000 we must conclude that the proportion of adults who voted is the number of votes recorded, is very large indeed.

The voting record of this city, with its population of 6,000,000, compares very unfavorably with the Irish record.

Twenty years ago there were about 100 constituencies in Ireland and the average vote cast in a constituency was 3,600. The total vote cast was therefore about 360,000. Since then the women have been enfranchised. When we take into account an Irishman's aversion to vote an estimate of 100,000 additional will not be too low.

Moreover, a great many voters looked upon both the Sinn Feiners and Orangemen as organizations leading to the same goal, namely, the casting of the British Parliament to despair of enacting remedial legislation, and consequently did not vote at the last election.

The carelessness exhibited by the election officials, both in England and Ireland, at the last election was due to the "exigencies of state."

New York, September 5.

NAVY OFFICERS' PAY.

Even a Rear Admiral Cannot Find a Home Within His Means.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have read with much interest your editorial article on the pay of navy officers.

In the last paragraph you comment on rents in Washington and Annapolis, and in that connection I beg to invite your attention to the housing situation in the city of New York.

I have been seeking for the last two months, without success, to find an apartment for three adults, a part of the city suitable for an officer of my rank to live in and carrying a rental within my power to pay.

The nature of my official duties makes it necessary for me to live in the city and my income precludes the possibility of paying the rentals which are demanded for the one or two apartments that have been offered. I do not think I can possibly find a suitable home in Manhattan for the coming winter, and shall probably be forced to take up life in two tight by ten rooms in a qual first class hotel.

There are a great many officers in the navy in this difficulty in the same predicament. A very few are able to find a home.

REAR ADMIRAL U. S. NAVY.
New York, September 5.

ELISHA AND THE AXE.

A Somewhat Irreverent Suggestion to the British Admiralty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: We read in the sixth chapter of the Second Book of Kings that the sons of the prophets said unto Elisha, Behold, the place where we dwell with thee is too small for us, let us go unto Jordan and let each man take a beam, and let us make a place where we may dwell; and Elisha said, Very well, go ahead and I will go with you. So Elisha went with them. When they came to Jordan they cut down trees. As one man was felling a tree the axe head fell into the water, and the man cried and said, Alas, master, the axe was a borrowed one.

Elisha said, Where did it fall? And the man pointed out the place, and Elisha cut down a stick and cast it into the water and the iron did swim, and the man put out his hand and took it out of the water.

The Scripture does not record the fact, but it is presumed he returned the axe he had borrowed. We are informed that England has raised a large number of sunken ships since the war. To expedite this work of salvage expeditions should be sent into Palestine along the banks of the Jordan to search for the particular trees from which Elisha cut that stick which had the peculiar power of attracting sunken iron from the bottom. Its value for the purpose of raising sunken ships would be incalculable. We might even recover that sunken German fleet.

ABRAHAM H. CARMAN,
PATCOOKE, September 5.

Another Definition of Happiness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Happiness is the inner state of soul life which only too often when translated inwardly only may be mistaken for the reverse.

H. B. SONNENBERG,
New